

Hills. I mention this in my NEW SOURCES OF INDIAN HISTORY, University of Oklahoma Press.

It seems likely that as the grass would be green first in the south the herds might graze northward, moving up as the grass grew higher even though they were merely seeking better pasture. Goodnight says that buffalo make no attempt to migrate if their pasturage is good. I suppose no man of our time knew more about buffalo than he.

I wonder if the rangers in Yellowstone Park find any tendency for migration in the herds there. It is also worth noting that the buffalo which run wild in the reserves in Canada appear to keep within their own region. It might be worth your while to investigate that.

I am sorry to be of so little use. I have tried to be accurate in such statements as I have made in my books. I appreciate your kindness in praising the authenticity of my work.

Thanks for reviewing my books. My gift copies are exhausted and I do not know that the 'DOEE WALLS is still in print. However, if you wish to order a copy of the SITTING BULL from the University Book Exchange here, I shall be glad to autograph it for you. Of course, I would do the same for any of the others you might desire to purchase. That will save postage in sending the book here for an autograph.

One more point that may be noted is that buffalo appear to have grazed with the wind unless disturbed. As the winds in summer are from the south over a great part of the plains, this might account in part for the northward movement of the southern herds. At any rate there are a number of indications in old books, such as Garrard's WAH-TO-YAH AND THE TACS TRAIL, of trappers taking alarm when they saw buffalo breasting the breeze. The men knew that they must have been disturbed by Indians. Please let me hear from you again, and let me know when your study is published.

Yours cordially,

W. S. CAMPBELL